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to the character suggested, and carries out fantastic negative hallucinations (*e. g.* that only the head and arms of a man are visible, the appearance causing great consternation), as well as post-hypnotic suggestions, with automatic accuracy. Her time estimates are also remarkably exact; she will sleep the number of hours suggested, and many of her crises have been averted by such suggestions. This study is a very valuable one, and leads the author to the suggestion-hypothesis as the clue to all the phenomena. The case is full of interesting details, and may be taken as the type of hysteroleptic hypnotism.

Die Rolle der Suggestion bei gewissen Erscheinungen der Hysterie und des Hypnotismus. Kritisches und experimentelles. Dr. ARMAND HÜCKEL. Jena, 1888, pp. 72.

The points brought together in this brochure seem destined to be the ones about which the most interesting and important discussion in hypnotism will center; and to Dr. Hückel will belong the credit of first suggesting, in a convenient and systematic form, this important line of argument. The point at issue is the crucial distinction between the schools of Nancy and of Paris, between those who regard the psychic element of suggestion as the key to all the phenomena, and those who recognize physical influences as of particular and definite significance in the typical hypnotic manifestations. The chief points to be proved against the Charcot school are the production of all their characteristic phenomena by suggestion merely, without physical aid, and the explanation of how suggestion entered into the doings of the Charcot subjects. The former of these points has been frequently established. Any and all of those peculiar phenomena obtained by Charcot by a pressure here, a pass there, have unquestionably been produced by simple suggestion; and, moreover, the fact that the same manipulations have turned out differently everywhere else from what they do in Paris is of itself quite suspicious. Add to this that on new subjects, the same manipulations, if performed without the subject's understanding their object, will fail. The second point, however, is not so easily disposed of. How can we explain the "transfert," the action of the magnet, the effect of metals, the transition from one stage to another, hemihypnotism, and so on? All this, says Dr. Hückel, is either the natural guessing of the subjects or the unconscious suggestion of the operators. In several cases, gold alone of all metals brought about the desired "transfert"; the most precious of metals is, by an analogy not difficult to appreciate, regarded as most efficacious, and such a train of thought will probably be the same in nearly all minds; it is a predictable preference. That gold has no specific influence is proven by the fact that gold believed to be copper had no effect, and copper believed to be gold had. So when a magnet is brought out before a subject, the inference is not far off that something peculiar is to happen, and if the operators confine their attention to one arm, something begins to happen to that arm; then when attention is transferred to the other side, the inference is drawn that the result is to be transferred. When once this result is found to please the operators, and other subjects take the hint from this, a clique is unconsciously formed, and by mere contagion the phenomena take a definite and characteristic form. Thus the dozen patients who have demonstrated so much for Charcot have undoubtedly established a

certain *esprit de corps* that induces all to go through the same performances. The supreme importance of unconscious suggestion is not to be exaggerated; as soon as this influence is duly recognized, we may expect uniform results, and not before. The case is given of a patient, never before placed under the influence of the magnet, who was asked to come into the room when the physicians were busy, and where, finding but one chair vacant, she naturally seated herself upon it. It had been arranged that this chair was close against a closet in which was a powerful magnet, constantly in action during the *three-quarters of an hour* that she was kept waiting, but without any result. When, however, the magnet was placed at her elbow, even with the current off, a marked effect resulted; proving conclusively the subjective nature of this influence. To show the same with regard to a psychic "transfert," it was arranged that patient A came with patient B to the suite of rooms of operation, where, unknown to A, patient C was placed; A entered one door, was placed with her back to the door leading to the room in which she naturally supposed B had been led, but which in reality was occupied by C, B having been dismissed in the hallway. B suffered from choreic movements, and instructions were given to C (whom A believes to be B) to remain quiet and allow a magnet (not magnetized) to be placed at her elbow; the patient caught the idea, and contractions and movements soon occurred as though the ailment of the absent B had been transferred to A. Here is "transfert" obtained purely by spontaneous suggestion. The same explanation Dr. Hückel uses for all of the apparently physical phenomena of hypnotism, arguing everywhere that the results are expected, are according to an analogy which the subject appreciates, are quite *natural*, and that unconscious suggestion is the most fertile of all sources of error.

Der Hypnotismus und seine Strafrechtliche Bedeutung. Dr. AUGUST FOREL. Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, IX, 1, 2. Berlin and Leipzig, 1888, pp. 65.

Dr. Forel, the renowned alienist, gives a most admirable presentation of the main facts of hypnotism, for the benefit of the legal profession, who, he believes, will soon have to busy themselves with the possible criminal acts involving this condition. Dr. Forel is a warm adherent of the Nancy school, having derived his interest in the phenomena from Dr. Bernheim himself, and having succeeded in obtaining in Switzerland precisely the same results so brilliantly demonstrated at Nancy. While his exposition contains little that is new, it is extremely well arranged, abounds in accurate and helpful distinctions, and emphasizes strongly the affiliation of the hypnotic sleep with ordinary sleep. Suggestion is the secret of all the phenomena; when we go to sleep we do it by assuming an accustomed attitude, in an accustomed place, and so on. All this is an auto-suggestion. Education is largely a matter of suggestion skillfully applied; one teacher excels another in the art of suggestion. Some individuals readily act under the influence of another's advice or will; others are born to command, carrying with them a manner that enforces obedience; witness Napoleon. Even those who are hypnotizable do not altogether lose their individuality, and a criminal suggestion is more easily carried out by persons with a weak moral training. That, however, real dangers exist in this direction, Dr. Forel fully